## APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES PATENT

for

# AMPHIPHILIC MATERIALS AND LIPOSOME FORMULATIONS THEREOF

by

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#### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present application claims priority to co-pending provisional application Serial No. 60/024,382, filed August 14, 1996, the entire text and figures of which disclosure are specifically incorporated herein by reference without disclaimer.

#### 1. Field of the Invention

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The present invention relates generally to the fields of lipid biochemistry and liposomes. More particularly, the invention provides amphiphilic molecules that incorporate a hydrophilic material or polymer attached to two or more spatially distinct hydrophobic residues. On contact with water, these amphiphilic molecules display surface activity and self-assemble into multimolecular aggregates and liquid crystalline phases. The invention thus also provides liposomes of enhanced stability that incorporate such amphiphilic molecules, and methods of using these formulations in a variety of applications in the fields of drug delivery, nutrition, bio-diagnostics, cosmetics, blood products and related applications.

### 2. <u>Description of Related Art</u>

Amphiphilic molecules are so named because the structures contain hydrophilic and lipophilic (hydrophobic) parts. The molecules distribute across air-water and oil-water interfacial boundaries and display surface activity. In oil and water mixtures, these help form and stabilize emulsions and co-dissolve other materials. When dispersed in water at concentrations above critical solubility limits, these can be induced to self assemble into a variety of spatially ordered molecular aggregates including micelles and lamellar bilayers which can entrap other molecules in the lipid and/or the aqueous compartments of the aggregates. Amphiphile-containing emulsions, micelle, and lipid lamellar bilayer aggregates are important vehicles for parenteral delivery of therapeutic agents and nutrients.

Liposomes are spherical vesicles of self-closed hydrated bilayers of amphiphilic lipids surrounding a generally central inner aqueous phase core which can differ in composition from the extraliposomal aqueous medium (Bangham and Horne, 1964). The lipid chains may be